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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—609—

Elective Franchise.

There is scarcely any political axiom less controvertible than this, That it is the inherent right of the majority of the existing members of every community to change its laws and constitution according to its present exigencies or inclination. Men are not bound by the laws of those who are dead, further than that by their acquiescence they in a certain degree give a tacit assent to the continuation of those laws. Yet such is the inclination of mankind to be governed by precedents, such their habitual submission to authority, that they rather inquire what their forefathers did or commanded, than actually exercise their right to do what they deem expedient. It is upon this principle that nations determining to assert their original inherent rights against the pretensions of the few, have generally appealed to their ancient records and history; and as none of these lights prove that the greater number of men were born with saddles on their backs, and the few with spurs to their heels, the authority of precedent has almost uniformly been found to support the assertion of right. The history and records of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors form a series of precedents proving the continued exercise for centuries of the right of the nation to govern itself by an universal and equally diffused system, emanating from the plenary power of the population, and not from any gift or charter of those whom they allowed to govern them.

A great *Mycel-gemot*, or universal assembly of the several orders of the community, was called by King Ina, about the year 712, at which several laws were framed and enacted for the "public peace and good, by the common council and assent of all the Bishops and Princes, and of the men substituted or sent by shew of hands, and of the Earls and of all the wise men and of all the people of the whole kingdom" who chose to be present. Afterwards a league was made between the Britons and Saxons, which was concluded and confirmed in like manner by the general consent of all. The assent of the men substituted by shew of hands, and of the people who chose to be present, is noticed as usual. Numerous other instances might be cited in which the assent to the public proceedings and the enactment of the laws were concurrently made by the substituted men and the people. William of Malmesbury, a most faithful historian, designates the Saxon *Witena-Gemot* or Parliament, after delegation had even become general—"The Convention of the Senate and people generally;" and Spelman terms it the meeting of the Magistrates and Freemen (or Housekeepers in tything) generally as well as of the Princes and Bishops. The confirmation of the Saxon laws and institutions was made in a full Parliament convened by Edward the Confessor, by the King, the Barons, and the people. Thus the right of legislation was exercised by the community generally, and not by a partial and inadequate representation, with which the great majority of the people had no concern. William the Norman, misnamed the Conqueror, did not gain the Crown of England but by the general assent of the whole community in Parliament assembled, after he had solemnly sworn upon the holy Evangelists to maintain the ancient laws and institutions of the people; and that they should have and hold their land and possessions in peace free from all new exactions and tallages whatsoever. To this he bound himself and his heirs for ever in the common council of the whole kingdom. That William afterwards gave to his followers many of the estates of the Saxon chiefs, who after this general assent of Parliament acknowledging his authority refused to submit, makes nothing against the general rights of the people, who declared in full Parliament that they were, *ab initio*, free from all exactions and tallages whatsoever. Indeed it would appear that the right of confiscation was by no means an arbitrary power exercised by the King, but that it was left in his hand judicially by the *Witena-Gemot* then called Parliament, for the purpose of punishing the few Anglo-Saxons who held out against the general voice of the country; for William having given the estate of Sharnborn, in Norfolk, to Warren, one of his Barons, Edwin de Sharnborn, an Englishman, and owner of the estate, appeared in open court before the King, and claimed it of right, not having been in arms against the King since he was acknowledged by the people in full Parliament assembled; and Sharnborn had judgment against the Norman, and repossession of his Lordship "because he was in the peace according to the prescribed manner." William held several other Parliaments during his reign at which all the people who chose to come attended and transacted

the public business equally with the Bishops and Barons,—i. e. those who held Crown lands in chief.

That William, and his son William Rufus, in course of time governed the country in an arbitrary manner against their coronation oaths, and without convening the *Witena-Gemot* now called Parliament, which was by ancient statute and custom to meet once a year (their confiscations, exactions, and tallages, being ordered by royal authority contrary to the existing laws), only proves that the rights of the people gradually yielded to the power of the sword, as they have since repeatedly done. The arbitrary acts of the Stewarts and of many succeeding governments form no arguments against the rights of the people. Submission to any usurped power may be an act of prudence, but can never be a proof of forfeiture of rights. Henry the First was called to the Crown out of the usual course of succession by the Barons, Clergy, and the people *universally* assembled in a full Parliament, upon the express condition that he would restore the Saxon laws, customs, and liberties, which their ancestors enjoyed in the time of Edward the Confessor; and he was not crowned until he had given a character of confirmation and had sworn to observe it. The wars between the people and their Norman Princes for a long succession of years, prove an unabated attachment to their ancient free institutions, and a steady determination to be governed only by those laws which were enacted in the general assemblies of all.

The engrafting of feudal tenures upon the Saxon system of tything, appears not in the least degree to have altered the right of each individual who chose to attend the Parliament. Large estates were held by military tenure, and were subdivided upon the same principle; by which the tenants of those fees were bound to attend their superior lords a certain number of days, which service was generally compromised by the tenants of an estate sending two or more men and horses, completely equipped for constant service if required. But this system did not pervade the whole country, nor did the military chiefs who assembled in Parliament pretend to lay any tax or burthen whatsoever on the community generally. The ancient duties, by long custom established, and acquiesced in by the people, were collected in the several tythings and hundreds, and transmitted through the Sheriffs or Earls of the several counties (who were themselves elected by the land and householders generally) to the King's treasurer. The people, up to the reign of Henry the 3rd. appear to have had no more idea of the *divine right* of those who assembled in Parliament to levy *new* impositions or tallages of any kind upon the community, than we have at present of the *divine rights* of George the Fourth to levy a capitation tax upon his loving subjects. The only direct taxation which appears to have been interwoven with the growth of the Anglo-Norman government was Peter-pence and certain contributions in kind for the support of the King's household, and the expenses of the assembling of the Folk-mot or county militia. Now all these taxes were settled by custom at a fixed rate, and were levied by the divisions of tythings and hundreds by their own authority, and their general acquiescence in the custom; and they were not in any way enacted by the authority or pretensions of Parliaments to tax the country. The Norman feudal system brought in the custom of Aids upon the marriage of the Lord's eldest daughter, and upon his sons coming of age, and also for the redemption of his person if taken in war. These were not general taxes upon the community, but grew into use as between the superior lords and the actual tenants of the fee. The Kings of England had also for the support of their state, customs allowed from time immemorial called *prizage* and *tonnage*, which were levied upon wines and other foreign produce brought to our ports; but these customs were levied by virtue of ancient prerogative allowed by the people to the King, and not by any authority of the Parliament. They were not taxes levied direct upon the community, but special appendages to the royal state. *Scutage* and *tallage*, the only remaining assessments which we need notice, were feudal military compositions in lieu of services actually engaged to be performed by those who chose to take lands by that mode of tenure as tenants in capite of the King. These at first were not levied by the authority of Parliament, which never pretended to any such right, but were incident to those tenures. The Barons and people at Runnymede controuled by *Magna Charta* the encroaching burthen upon the sub-tenants, of those compositions made between the King and his tenants in chief. —VINDICATOR—EXAMINER.

Greek Insurrection.**GREEK INSURRECTION—ACCOUNT OF THE POPULATION OF EUROPEAN TURKEY.**

Are these the vales, that once exulting states
In their warm bosom fed? The mountains these
On whose high blooming sides my sons of old
I bred to glory? These dejected towns,
Where mean and servile life can scarce subsist,
The scenes of ancient opulence and pomp?

THOMSON.

The seeds of political change are scattered in such abundance through the world at the present day, that before one great national movement has closed, another opens; and the people of Europe, for a long time to come, are likely always to have before their eyes, the animating spectacle of some nation struggling for the recovery of its rights. The more intelligent communities see the defects of their institutions; the more ignorant are excited by the pressure of intolerable grievances. Reasons to justify revolution, and multitudes prepared to embark in it, have increased, are increasing, and ought to increase over all continent Europe. And it is a striking instance of the mortification which often attends the deepest laid human schemes, that the peace of 1815, by which the Holy Alliance vainly imagined they had put an end to all political changes, has been the prolific source of a greater number of revolutions than ever occurred in the world in the same space of time.

The design of the insurrection now begun in Moldavia and Wallachia, is to rescue European Turkey from the Mahometan yoke. No object could be more desirable, and none would be more easy of attainment, if the people were sufficiently enlightened to see their own interest. The Turkish dominions in Europe, though equal in extent to France, or very nearly twice as large as the British isles, do not contain above seven or eight millions of inhabitants; and of these, excluding the inhabitants of Constantinople, not one-tenth part are Turks. The Government, a wretched compound of the ignorance of the tenth century, and the feebleness of a worn-out despotism, seems ready to fall to pieces of itself. Its lieutenants openly insult its authority; its revenues are inadequate to any continued exertion; its armies are a disorderly herd, without discipline, tactics or activity, more formidable to the unarmed peasants, whose fields they desolate, than to the enemy. That a government so disorganised, so feeble in its resources, and supported by so small a number of adherents, should rule seven millions of men by fear alone, subject them to every species of insult and injury, gives a deplorable view of the degradations produced by long-continued slavery. Though the Turks, compared with other nations in the same semibarbarous state, are neither peculiarly cruel, nor peculiarly corrupt their system has all the worst evils of cruelty and corruption. Their pride, ignorance, and indolence, are a prolific source of misrule to their miserable subjects; self-preservation compels them to silence complaints which they cannot redress; and religious bigotry teaches them to regard the property, the happiness, and the lives of millions of Christians, as dust in the balance when weighed against any object which may contribute to secure or promote their faith. A common religion has a healing influence in the commerce between master and slave; but when the rigours of slavery are aggravated by the scorn and contempt generated by hostile creeds, the cup of bitterness is drained to the dregs.

We would wish to anticipate a favourable issue to this revolutionary movement; but we cannot forget how many attempts of the same kind have miscarried. The Turkish government, though badly conducted, has a certain source of security, in the religious enthusiasm, complete union, and devoted attachment of its Mussulman subjects; in the great variety of the Christian tribes occupying its territories, who are too strongly separated by diversity of manners and language to co-operate in any common design; and in the debilitating effect of slavery on the characters of this class of its subjects.

Exclusive of the Turks themselves, European Turkey is inhabited by five different nations—the Greeks—Albanians—Wallachians—Bulgarians—and the Sclavonic tribes, who occupy Servia, Bosnia, and Croatia. Of these, the Greeks probably amount to about two millions, the Wallachians (including Moldavians) are estimated by Mr. THORNTON at a million, and by Mr. WILKINSON at a million and a half; the Bulgarians, judging from the territory they occupy, may amount to a million and a half; the Albanians to a million; and the Servians, Bosnians and Croats to a million more; making in all seven millions, who are misruled and oppressed by a handful of Turks. Were these various people to unite to avenge their common wrongs, the power of the Turks would come to an end in an instant. But the latter, rude as they are, understand the policy of tyrants, to “divide and govern;” and the strong bond of union which the former have in a common religion, (with some few exceptions) and a common hatred of their rulers, is not sufficient to counteract the effect of the circumstances which divide them. Each of these nations,

as we learn from Major LEAKE, has a language of its own; each is distinguished by peculiar manners, customs, and prejudices; and each inhabits a separate district, except the Greeks, who tho’ most numerous in the country properly called Greece, are yet found dispersed through all the towns of European Turkey, generally engaged in trade. Out of this diversity of manners and language have arisen strong national jealousies and antipathies, of which the Turks know how to avail themselves. When the Greeks of the Morea rose in arms in 1770, they were put down, not by the Turks themselves but by the Albanians. Against these Albanians the Turks are now in their turn employing the Sclavonic tribes, and the Bulgarians of Macedonia. It is thus that these nations play into the hands of their tyrants by their mutual and groundless animosities, and become tools for keeping one another in slavery.

Though the present movement is dignified with the name of a Greek insurrection, it has arisen in a country remote from Greece, and where the number of Greeks is very inconsiderable. The Greeks do not rank high in the military virtues; but the Wallachians, upon whose courage and zeal more will depend in the first instance, rank still lower, and have in fact, been more degraded than any other nation under the Turkish yoke. “There does not exist,” says Mr. WILKINSON, a people, labouring under a greater degree of oppression from the effect of despotic power, and more heavily burdened with imposition and taxes, than the peasantry of Wallachia and Moldavia; nor any who would bear half their weight with the same patience and resignation. Accustomed, however, to a state of servitude which to others would appear intolerable, they are unable to form hopes of a better condition; the habitual depression of their minds has become a sort of natural stupor and apathy, which renders them equally indifferent to the enjoyments of life as to the pangs of anguish and affliction. “They become indolent,” says Mr. THORNTON, “because they cannot ameliorate their condition by exertion; as they become treacherous, because treachery is employed to discover and extort from them their scanty savings. Their features are contracted by care and anxiety; their bodies are debilitated by idleness and deficiency of nutriment; and drunkenness, as it lightens the immediate pressure of misery, completes in them the debasement of the distinguishing faculties of rational nature.” “Instead of the rude and hardy virtues of their barbarian ancestors, they retain only a stubbornness in refusing what they know will be wrested from them; an obstinacy in withholding what they dare not defend: they seem to think it folly to yield till they have been beaten, though they do not even dream of making resistance. The few Turks who travel through the country; the Greeks who pillage, rather than govern it; the Germans and Russians, who generally occupy it at the first opening of the campaign, all employ the same coercive measures: an Austrian corporal distributes blows before he condescends to explain in what manner he must be obeyed.” Of their pusillanimity, Mr. WILKINSON has recorded a memorable instance. When a Vaivode of the country, early in the last century, endeavoured to make himself independent, a Capigee Bashi, with a hundred Turkish soldiers, marched through the country, and seized the Vaivode in the midst of his adherents, in the town of Bucharest, containing eighty thousand inhabitants now, and perhaps nearly as many then. The morals of the Wallachians are very loose; their religion is a miserable superstition, which keeps them idle two-thirds of the year, by its numerous fasts and holidays; and nurses a swarm of fifteen thousand priests, who are the most depraved part of the population. The Boyars, or privileged class, who amount to the enormous number of thirty thousand in Wallachia alone, have the insolent and rapacious habits of feudal nobles, without one spark of their honour or courage. They tremble in the presence of the Hospodar or Prince, and submit to the most revolting indignities from him, though he is himself the slave of the low minions of the seraglio. When Mr. THORNTON was at Yassy, the capital of Moldavia, a boyar of the first class was accused of fraud in supplying the city with bread. “He was led into the great hall of the palace, and immediately threw himself at the feet of the prince, as he advanced towards him, holding in his hand the sceptre or staff of authority. The Prince continued for some time to distribute his blows at random on the body of the culprit, retreating all the while, in order to prevent the boyar, who kept crawling after him, from kissing his feet, and obtaining forgiveness before he had sufficiently expiated his offence.” These Wallachians, so abject and debased, are believed to be the offspring of Roman colonies, mixed with the ancient Dacians, a people renowned above almost all the barbarous nations of antiquity, for high spirit, courage, and contempt of life.

The Greeks are lively, active, intelligent, but crafty and hypocritical, prompt to engage in enterprises, but not distinguished for courage, and easily disheartened by difficulties. Those who live among the Turks have, in general, the duplicity and cowardice of slaves; but those who dwell by themselves in the islands, or in the mountainous districts, are brave, hardy, and enterprising, but piratical and ferocious. The best feature in the character of the modern Greeks is their strong national spirit. The ancient glories of their country are still often in their mouths and in their memories; and they long ardently to emancipate themselves from their present degraded situation. The Sallotes, to whom Prince YPSILANTI affects to appeal, in his address, have ceased to exist.

They were distinguished above all the other Greeks by their courage; but they were exterminated by the PASHA ALI in 1809, after a long contest.

Of the Bulgarians, little is known. Those in the low country, near the Danube, are probably as much enslaved as the Wallachians. Those in the mountains are described by PORQUEVILLE as a simple and rude, but brave, and hardy race, often engage in petty warfare with their masters the Turks.

The Albanians are well known as the best soldiers in the Ottoman Empire. They possess the military virtues in the highest degree, but are scarcely capable of discipline, and are therefore chiefly serviceable as irregulars. The Croats, Bosnians, and Servians, distributed along the most advanced frontiers of Turkey, closely resemble the Albanians in their military character. They form a sort of border militia, and are always familiar with the use of their arms. It has been attributed to their superior courage, activity, and skill, aided by the strength of the country, that Austria has made so little impression on the Turkish territories on that side, while Russia has been able to conquer entire provinces on the other.

From this account of the different people who occupy European Turkey, it will be seen that no country can be in more unfavourable circumstances for the oppressed forming a union against their oppressors. The various tribes are separated by difference of language, which more than any other circumstance makes men strangers to one another; by diversity of manners and character, and by old and deeply rooted jealousies and antipathies. They are so equally balanced in point of numbers, that no one predominates sufficiently to become a leader to the rest; and either the neutrality of opposition of one or two would give an ascendancy to the Turks. The Turks, badly organised as they are, are not more destitute of discipline and military skill than the parties they will have to contend with; and they have the confidence which power and acknowledge superiority gives. The Greeks and Wallachians, among whom the rebellion has originated, are the least warlike of all these nations. It is a favourable circumstance, indeed, that the Albanians are at present at war with the Turks; but the crafty ALI will probably avail himself of this new diversion in his favour, by making peace with the Mussulmans, and stipulating for some advantage as the price of joining his forces to theirs and assisting them in suppressing an insurrection which he has perhaps been instrumental in exciting. This is a course of policy perfectly in unison with his character. Still, though a firm union among the nations tributary to the Turks is improbable, it is not impossible. The cordial support of Russia would have perhaps effected this. Through ALEXANDER published an instant disavowal of all connection with the enterprise, it does not follow that he is not secretly abetting it. The character of the nations engaged in it leaves him no reason to dread that their success would lead to the establishment of a free government—a greater nuisance in his eyes than a Mahometan despotism. And he would necessarily obtain two or three rich provinces as the price of his assistance. At the same time, should he really be sincere in his professions, it would be extremely gratifying to see the Holy Alliance, joined by the Pope, sending armies and money to support the doctrines of the Prophet, and to perpetuate the slavery of seven millions of Christians. Surely the British Ministry would also send a fleet with orders to preserve strict neutrality, unless any insult were offered to the Sultan and his Concubines.—*Scotsman*.

Manufacturing Distress.

Having read in the Ministerial Journals of late, various statements of the revival of trade, and the general improvement of the manufacturing districts, I take the opportunity of contradicting such accounts, as far as they relate to the Counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, which I am enabled to do from my own personal knowledge—for in those places, at this time, there exists the most shocking and general distress. On Monday last, I witnessed a procession through the streets of Nottingham of several thousands of men lately employed in the Stocking Trade, whose wan countenances, and emaciated and ragged persons, cannot fail to harrow up the feelings of the most indifferent beholders. These creatures, to the amount of 20 or 30,000 in number, have struck for an advance of prices; and it appears by their statement, that the strongest and most expert in the trade, when working fourteen or eighteen hours a-day, cannot earn more than five shillings a-week!—Indeed, the miserable and hopeless condition of their families is too dreadful for recital. Some receive a trifling assistance from their parishes, others prefer starvation; and I am informed there are numberless cases where these ill-fated victims to impolicy and injustice actually perish for want of the common necessities of life.—Oh that the "powers that be" could witness, and would "expose themselves to feel what wretches feel!" for thus, while thousands of the most valuable portion of our fellow-creatures, known both to be honest and industrious, are treated with the utmost cruelty by their oppressors, their situation is misrepresented to the world by those disgraceful upholders of a corrupt system, whose inhumanity is equalled only by their servility and baseness.

(Signed.) J. S. THOMAS.

Liberty of the Press.

NOBLE AND REVEREND MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

We are not at all surprised that the Noble Duke who thought County Meetings a Farce, should also join a Society hostile to the Liberty of the Press. Neither are we surprised that nearly the whole of the Bench of Bishops are to be found in the same Body; for they are to be found supporting every measure proposed by every Administration: and we cannot, therefore, wonder that they should be ready to assist in an attempt to give Ministers the complete command of the Press of the Country. The list certainly contains Noble, Right Reverend, and Reverend Subscribers in abundance. If it were proposed to place the Press under a rigorous Censorship, we have no doubt that an ample list of approvers of such a measure might easily be found. We are not now to learn either the extent of influence in this country, or the hostility of all those on whom it operates to the Freedom of the Press. To take one instance:—if, as was stated by Mr. Creevey in Parliament "half the illegitimate children at the West-end of the Town are quartered upon the 4½ per cent. West India Funds, between whom and the Peers and Peeresses, and Members of Parliament, the whole of that fund is nearly exhausted," we cannot suppose, for a moment, that all these illegitimate children and their parents, all the Peers and Peeresses and Members of Parliament, who are so quartered, are determined enemies of that Press by which the abuse is brought to the knowledge of the Public. We can be at no loss, therefore, to account for the facility with which recruits can always be obtained, particularly in what are called the upper ranks of life, that is, those who are more particularly within the reach of influence, for any enterprise against the Press.

The Constitutional Society does not, it is true, propose the enactment of any new law against the Press. But it is not the less true, that the Liberty of the Press and the active exertions of such a Society are incompatible with each other. "The Laws of this Country," as is well observed by one of our contemporaries, "allow every man to commence a prosecution, and it is rationally enough supposed, that there is no great danger that this power will be much abused, when the expence and burden fall upon him. For offences against the State, there is an officer amply paid by the State; he has a direct motive to not to let offences slip, because he is paid in proportion to the prosecutions; but there is some security against wanton and frivolous prosecutions on his part because he is individually responsible. But if a crew of Placemen, and Ministerial Writers, and Old Women associate, and out of small mites make up a common fund in which each person of the gang has a small individual interest, it is obvious that there is no sort of restraint upon wanton and malignant prosecutions. A person of the name of Charles Murray, an Attorney, is, it seems, 'honorary' Secretary of this body; but no doubt, though an *honorary* Secretary, Mr Murray is not an *honorary* Attorney. One thing therefore that may be predicted, is, that as long as there is six and eight-pence in Alderman Rothwell's fund; there will not be any lack of libels."

For the state of the law with respect to libel is such, that a Society of this kind, clubbing their mites together, may easily ruin the most innocent writer. For what is the law with respect to libel? The Society, for instance, tell us, that the reflecting on those who are entrusted with the administration of public affairs, and the endeavouring to bring the Government into disesteem, are libels, and they quote a number of high authorities in support of this opinion. Now to enforce such a construction of the law of libel, would at once be to shut the mouths of all who disapprove of the measures of Government; for how is it possible to express disapprobation of any measures without reflecting on the conduct of the authors of them? And does not every man who censures the conduct of a Government, endeavour to bring it into disesteem?

The truth is, that this construction of the law is altogether incompatible with free discussion; for no opponent of the measures of Government can possibly avoid the commission of libel, according to it. To take the instance quoted by us from the speech of Mr. Creevey—can it possibly be stated, that in a time of such general distress as the present the West India Fund is lavished on the illegitimate children of the west end of the town, on Peeresses and Members of Parliament, without bringing the Government which allows this into disesteem? What is the publication of the Debates of every night, but a series of libels? True, but hitherto the responsible Officers of the Crown have often exercised a great deal of discretion in the selection of cases for prosecution, and private individuals have seldom attempted to prosecute for public libels. But what security against abuse have we in the case of this Society?—There is no responsibility; the disgrace of the most wanton and oppressive prosecutions attaches to no single individual; and the expence will not be attended to, while there are funds in existence, and individuals to benefit from the expenditure of them.

In practice, a libel is what a Jury can be induced to pronounce such. All therefore depends on the nomination of the Jury. If this nomination

were always conducted on a fair principle, there would be less to fear. But, unfortunately, the art of packing juries is one of those arts which is best understood in our times. What, therefore, with the state of the Law, the way of managing juries, and the large funds at the disposal of persons who have no motive for abstaining from giving full scope to those evils, but every motive to the contrary, the prospect for the Press is gloomy indeed, if correspondent exertions be not made by its friends. We trust, however, that they will not be inactive; and indeed we feel confident that many of the subscribers to the Constitutional Association will soon have cause to repent that they ever lent their countenance to it. Many disreputable things may be done under the cover of the law; but Society has many ways of punishing those who avail themselves of disreputable means to the annoyance of their fellow-citizens.—*Morn. Chronicle.*

To a Friend.

Dear Henry! shall a distant lute
Be heard in such an hour as this—
Altho' but little wont to suit
Its chords to speak of bliss?
The magic bust of Memnon hailed
Apollo rising from the sea;
And thus thy bridal sun unveiled
Shall claim a song from me.

Then let the note of rapture swell!
I'll join with those, tho' far away,
Who wish thee and thy young Bride well
On this auspicious day.
My lute is trembling in the light—
A vase of wine is at my side—
By Cupid! I'll drink deep this night
To thee and thy young Bride!

Blest be the band which Love alone,
With rosy fingers, firmly ties!
There is a world within its zone
Which gentle hearts will prize
Beyond the gross or giddy one
The sensual and the senseless chuse,
Who yet, in withered hope, shall own
That world of bliss they lose.

For, like the bleak cloud driving o'er
A sunless sky, were life's dark day,
If love, amid the storm, forbore
To bid his rainbow play:
And, e'en should ills the bosom wring,
His balm can shed the best relief—
For oh, with gentle solacing,
There is a joy in grief!

Full oft, as round this world I roam,
Pursuing dreams that still delude,
I'll think upon thy quiet home
With fond solicitude:
And, whatsoe'er my lot reveal,
If Fortune's star thy voyage bless,
Like moonlight flowers, my heart shall feel
Reflected happiness.

Then, let the note of rapture swell!
I'll join with those, tho' far away,
Who wish thee and thy young Bride well
On this auspicious day.
My lute is trembling in the light—
A vase of wine is at my side—
By Cupid! I'll drink deep this night
To thee and thy young Bride!

Europe Marriage.

In Paris, on the 20th of November, 1820, Barbara, second Daughter of Sir Joshua Colleo Meredyth, Bart. of the County Kilkenny, to the Honorable Colonel Coot, only child of Lord Castle Coot, of the Queen's County.

Europe Death.

At Cheltenham, on the 4th of December, 1820, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq. of Taylor's Grange, County Dublin; she was in her 98th year, and retained all her faculties to the last. Her loss is deeply regretted by her numerous family and acquaintances; she was Daughter of Michael Beresford, Esq. Son of Sir Tristram Beresford, Bart. of Colerain, in the County of Londonderry, and his wife Jane, who lived to the advanced age of 107—and was born during the Siege of Derry.

Coronation of a Queen Consort.

Letter of Summons to the Peers and Peeresses in the time of James II., and his Queen, Mary of Modena:—

FORM FOR AN EARL AND COUNTESS.

"JAMES R.—Right trusty and right well-beloved cousin, we greet you well. Whereas we have appointed the 23d day of April next for the solemnity of our royal coronation; these are therefore to will and command you, all excuses set apart, that you make your personal attendance on us, at the time above mentioned, furnished and appointed, as to your rank and quality appertaineth, there to do and perform such services as shall be required and belong unto you. And whereas we have also resolved that the coronation of our royal consort the Queen shall be solemnized on the same day, we do further hereby require the Countess, your wife, to make her personal attendance on our said royal consort, at the time and in the manner aforesaid; Whereof you and she are not to fail; and so we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 23d day of March, in the first year of our reign, 1684-5."

*An Essay on Criminal Jurisprudence, with the Draft of a New Penal Code, &c. By J. T. Barter Beaumont, Esq. &c.
&c. London. Ridgway, 1821.*

This is a very able work, on a most important subject—the criminal jurisprudence of England—the laws of which, our author observes, "are grown into such an immeasurable chaos of wisdom, error, and verbosity, that the longest life, the best judgment, and the most retentive memory, devoted to their study, are insufficient to collect, digest, and retain the ponderous mass." This is the opinion of one of the magistrates of Middlesex and Westminster; and "such (he adds) is the declared opinion of the most eminent legal authorities." *Reform*, therefore, is necessary for the sake of rich and poor: and many of the reforms suggested here are extremely valuable. Mr. Beaumont concurs in many respects with BENTHAM. He is for reducing laws, as much as possible, to writing—a task not so easy as is sometimes imagined, but yet not so difficult, to the extent at least of procuring many practicable advantages, as many lawyers contend or insinuate. He is also for employing popular language, in its popular sense, in framing laws and deciding cases; which would also be most desirable, but which is not without difficulty; from the flexible and variable nature of a spoken tongue. Much may be done, however, in this way, and in expelling fiction and technicalities from legal doctrines and proceedings, if legal functionaries would set honestly about it; and among many evil signs of the times, it is a good sign of them, that more than one individual connected with the law has emancipated himself, and is endeavouring to emancipate his brethren from professional prejudices. Mr. Beaumont is an enemy to the new system of prison discipline, which he thinks tends by its lenity and kindness, to the production of criminals, and an advocate for solitary confinement, coarse fare, little clothing, and in short grater severity. But as he reprobates espionage, is anxious to lessen crime by defining it clearly and punishing it promptly, and wishes to shorten imprisonment in proportion to its pressure, his plans are those of an enlightened mind, and are not without philanthropy even when he seems to be unfeeling. Liberality of treatment in jail may, in some instances, have been carried too far, but the error, we believe, has rather been in want of judiciousness than in over-kindness. We cannot join him in thinking, that our prisons are so splendid in appearance, or spacious and comfortable in reality, as to tempt men generally to the commission of crime. The innate sense of right, dislike of wrong, and fear of shame and disgrace, which operate in most breasts, are our best protections, and will be sufficient in every country whose political state is moderately healthy. But if rogues should get too fond of our jails, we should be quite willing to compel them to labour hard, on spare diet and clothing, by allowing them the alternative only of solitary confinement. And as it is manifest that criminals generally will do most for themselves and the public by their being allowed to reap some advantages from industry and good conduct, while in jail; so is it equally clear, that their hatred of their kind, and their dispositions to do evil, when they get out, will not be increased by fair, and just, and discriminating treatment, while under confinement. On this branch of his subject, Mr. Beaumont has, we think, allowed impressions from particular cases to obscure his generally clear views of the leading principles and propensities of our nature; but even here, what he states is deserving of consideration; and, though we do not agree with him in some other points, it would not be doing him or ourselves justice, if we did not say, that his attempt to define crimes, and proportion punishments to offences, is valuable and creditable in a high degree; and that no one who turns his attention to such subjects ought to be without his treatise, which, we are glad to find, is published in Nos. 35 and 36 of the Pamphleteer. Our present notice is a hasty one, but we shall take some early opportunity of returning to the subject.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Public Subscription Assemblies.

The Gay Season will be commenced This-Evening, by the First Public Entertainment after a long and dull interval of inaction. We have it in our power to say, that the List of Subscribers is unusually full, and that it appears to include nearly all the Fashionable Society of Calcutta. We are glad to observe, that the good taste of the Stewards has induced them to fix an earlier hour than usual for the commencement of the Dance, which will enable all who join in this pleasure to enjoy it with spirit for three hours before Supper, with the advantage of an early retirement, as favorable to pleasure as to health. The Dancing commences at 9, and the Supper Rooms are to be thrown open at 12 precisely.

The Conversaziones, when on the decline, were seldom honored with a sufficient number of Visitors to begin a Dance until 11; midnight approached, therefore, before one sett could be gone through, and there was no alternative between retiring so early as to be cut off from the pleasure of Dancing more than an hour, or staying so late as to be rendered unfit for any enjoyment on the succeeding day.

The last melancholy night on which the *Coversazione* may be said to have died a natural death, was as gloomy and as cheerless as any thing could be well imagined. The Egyptian Tomb exhibiting in London by Mr. Belzoni is no doubt much more brilliant and animated than the Town Hall of Calcutta was on that fatal evening; and a very little exercise of the powers of imagination would have been sufficient to convert it on that occasion into a Sepulchral Hall, or a Palace of the Dead, with a few dissatisfied Spectres wandering and flitting between the large and lofty columns, that give to it an air of grandeur when filled with living beauty, but add to its sombre effect when seen in one long and unbroken line of spacious emptiness and silence.

We hope, for the honor of our Indian taste, and the apinness of our Indian Society, to see it to-night better filled, and more animated with life, spirit, and gaiety, than on that occasion. Whatever is worth doing at all, says some Writer, is worth doing well; and if Assemblies are to be supported as circles of pleasure, the only way in which they can be made to sustain their character in reality as well as in name, is to give to them the cheerful and efficient support of all parties;—to let no feeling but that of a desire to be happy, and to make others so, cross the threshold of the portico;—to regard the guests as members of one great family, bound as a matter of duty to assist mutually in the promotion of each others pleasures;—to value Innocent Enjoyment as the privileged Recreation of civilized life;—and to form, each by his own exertions, at least one link in the great chain of human happiness, till it is of both sufficient tension and extent to sustain and embrace all who desire to come within its circle, and till its cheering influence is felt from one end of Society to the other.

Marriages.

We are requested to correct an error contained in the Papers of the 15th of September last, under the head of Marriages. A notice appears there of the Marriage of "J. Somerville, Esq. Deputy Master Attendant of Bencoolen, to Miss Mary Ann Alexander," instead of which it should have been "Mr. James Somerville, to Miss Maria Alexander."

Birth.

At Barrackpore, on the 23d instant, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant R. McMULLIN, 2d Battalion 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 16th instant, aged 30 years, Mrs. SARAH SANSUM, 19 days after child birth, a woman possessed of every virtue in an eminent degree, and beloved by all who knew her: she bore the most severe sufferings with Christian fortitude. She has left a lovely infant motherless, and a husband most disconsolate.

At Madras, on the 21st ultimo, TAUTACALLO VADACHELLUM MOODELIAR, a respectable and opulent Native, aged 33 years and 3 months.

Superb Piece of Plate.

We desire if possible never to be anticipated by our Contemporaries in any part of our public duty, and least of all in that which is by far the most agreeable to perform, the bestowing praise where it is eminently due. The following Correspondence, which does equal honor to all the parties concerned, we insert therefore with peculiar pleasure, and join cordially in the wishes and feelings that it expresses:—

To Captains G. R. Bell and G. W. Cavenagh, Lieutenants J. Bowes, J. G. Baylee, A. Irwin, G. Tolfrey, Edward Cox, and J. Shipp, Ensigns H. Spaight, and L. W. Halstead, of His Majesty's 87th Foot, Fort William, Bengal.

Dr. MACWHIRTER presents his best compliments to the Officers of His Majesty's 87th Foot, whose names are inscribed upon the accompanying, but trilling Tribute of his Gratitude, and begs they will accept of it as a mere acknowledgement of the sense he entertains of their kind and unwearied exertions to quench the Fire that consumed the Honorable Company's Dispensary, while by their energy, and that of the Troops under their command, the adjoining Dwelling of Dr. Macwhirter, and surrounding Premises, (public and private), were providentially preserved.

Dr. MACWHIRTER hopes and prays, that health, happiness, prosperity, and fame, may ever attend all whom he has the honor to address.

Calcutta, October 22, 1821.

To J. Macwhirter, Esq. M. D. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

The superb Piece of Plate, which you have bestowed as a Tribute to our humble exertions, has been received, and is most highly valued by us.

We beg to return you our cordial thanks for the honor which you have done us; gratifying as it must always be to see our exertions crowned with success, it has been our peculiar satisfaction on the present occasion to have had it in our power to shew our readiness at all times to lend our assistance when and wherever it may be required.

We rejoice exceedingly that you should not have suffered from the late Fire, and sincerely hope that you and your Family may long continue in the enjoyment of peace, health, and happiness.

We have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest esteem, your obliged faithful Servants,

(Signed) G. R. BELL, Captain; G. W. CAVENAGH, Captain; J. BOWES, Lieutenant; J. G. BAYLEE, Lieutenant; ALEXANDER IRWIN, Lieutenant; GEORGE TOLFREY, Lieutenant; EDWARD COX, Lieutenant; JOHN SHIPP, Lieutenant; H. SPAIGHT, Ensign, L. W. HALSTEAD, Ensign, of His Majesty's 87th Foot.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Major P. Dunbar, 3d Light Cavalry, from Muttra.—Captain G. T. D'Aguilar, 1st Battalion 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, from Midnapore.—Captain H. Davidson, Comt. of the Sylhet Corps, from Sylhet.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Clarkson, Chittagong Provincial Battalion, from Chittagong.

Departures.—Captain E. Craig, 1st Battalion 16th Native Infantry, to New South Wales.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Clarkson, Chittagong Provincial Battalion, to Chittagong.—Lieutenant S. M. Horsburgh, 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry, to Benares.—Cornets G. St. P. Lawrence and J. F. Bradford, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to Soltaupore, Benares.

Death of Major O'Shaughnessy.**EVIDENCE TAKEN ON THE CORONER'S INQUEST, CONCLUDED.**

The portion of Evidence given in our Paper of yesterday, on this melancholy event, was brought up to Monday Evening. The following are the additional Depositions made on Tuesday, on the Evening of which day, the Verdict was given as already reported:

Doctor LYKE examined. Was the conviction on the mind of the deceased that he was dying, when he said that the Mulatto was one of the parties who assaulted him? Yes, decidedly, and he spoke positively as to the identity of the person.

THOMAS DILLANT, Steward of the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE. Knows the prisoner Thomas, told Joseph Valline that the prisoner slept on board the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE on Saturday. Does not remember seeing him on board on Thursday night or Friday morning.

Doctor LYKE examined. Went last night to the house of Barrington, (Lees) asked a servant of Mr. Barrington, if he had heard any disturbance on Thursday evening last. He replied, No. Was recognized by a sailor at Lee's door; not admitted as evidence.

PETER GRIFFITHS. Knows John Thomas. Knows him to have slept on board the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE on the night of Wednesday.

Captain BIDWELL, of the Ship BOYNE, examined knows Joseph Valline, saw him on board the BOYNE on the morning of Friday in a state of great agitation, he asked witness for some employment that might detain him on board the BOYNE. Witness had previously shipped Valline, and he was to have taken him into pay on the 1st of November.

JOHN MACVEA examined. Knows John Thomas; lodges in the same house with Thomas; sleeps in the same room and eats at the same table with him. John Thomas dined and supped at home on Thursday. After supper somewhat past 7 o'clock, Witness saw the Prisoner about to go out. Prisoner was vexed about the loss of a hat; Rutledge was with him. Witness went out and returned about 10 o'clock, at which time Prisoner and Rutledge were in the house. The witness also knows Donaldson, saw him in company with the above named on the evening of Thursday, Prisoner slept in the house on the night of Thursday, having retired to bed about 11 o'clock.

PATRICK FLEMING examined. Knows Joseph Valline. Remembers seeing him on board the BOYNE on the morning of Friday or Saturday. Does not remember which day. Saw the Captain in conversation with Valline; the Captain afterwards observed to Witness, how frightened that man Valline seems.

JOHN THOMAS, the Prisoner states, that he slept at Mr. Lees on Thursday night, was repairing a Violin during the afternoon of Thursday; was playing the Flute during the evening. Rutledge and himself went out together after supper to procure some medicine from Doctor Frith, found the shop shut. Has a handsome stick, but had not that stick with him when he went out on Thursday night.

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 25	Fattal Mobarruck	Turkish	Hussen	Juddah	Aug. 4

Shipping Departures.**MADRAS.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Oct.	6 Albion	British	C. Weller	Calcutta
	7 Sophie	British	G. French	ou a Craize
	9 Sarah	British	H. W. Quick	Colombo
	9 Lutchmy	British	T. Berteaux	Mauritius

Asiatic Society.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's Apartments in Chouringhee on Friday evening the 19th of October the Most Noble the Marquis of HASTINGS, President, in the Chair.

Monsieur Antoine Leonard de CHEZY, member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and Professor of the Sanscrit language in the Royal College of France, was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

A letter was read from Baron HAMMER of Vienna, transmitting the last number of the sixth volume of the *Mines de l'Orient*, together with the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th numbers of the *Vienna Review*.

The 36th, 37th, and 38th volumes of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, &c. were received from ARTHUR AIKIN, Esq. the Secretary to that Institution.

The Skulls of an Elephant and an Alligator were presented to the Museum by G. BERNEY, Esq. of the Civil Service, through the medium of Major J. W. TAYLOR, Professor of Hindoostanee in the College of Fort William.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the American Philosophical Society, transmitting a volume of Historical Transactions, published by the Historical branch of that Institution.

Mr. GIBBONS presented to the Museum forty-one Specimens of Minerals from Nepal. Mr. GIBBONS also presented, in the name of Mr. BOILEAU, several Rupees, being specimens of the new coinage of the Rajah of Tipperah, struck in the year 1743 of the Sukabuda Era.

From Captain BIDWELL several Coins from Egypt were received. Of silver, five of the Ptolemies; and of Copper, eight of Diocletian, four of Maximilian, one of Carus, and two of Carinus; of gold, one of Arcadius. Also, three porcelain, and two metallic Egyptian images, six or eight inches long, and a piece of Egyptian bread.

Captain W. BRUCE, resident at Bushire, presented some curious ancient coins, thirty-four in number, collected by himself in Babylon and Mossoul in Turkish Arabia. Two of them are of the Arsacides, probably the first, and several of the Cæsars.

A letter was read from Dr. GIBSON, communicating the death of the Lucknow *Læsus Naturæ* described in our last report, and transmitting the subject for anatomical examination by the Society; but the dissolved state in which it arrived precludes the possibility of deriving, from dissection, any satisfactory information of its peculiar structure. Altho' when in life the two bodies appeared to be influenced by distinct feelings, as whilst one cried the other often slept, they are said to have died (on the 8th of August) at the same instant. They seem to have improved in health and looks up to nearly the period of their death.

A short statistical notice of the *Lurka-Koles*, in the district of Singbhum, was laid before the Society by Captain JACKSON of the Quarter Master General's department. To this notice was annexed, a brief historical memoir in the Persian language, which ascribes, evidently without authority or probability, the origin of the Koles to an apostate son of one of the Emperors of Delhi; but neither his name, nor at what period his apostasy occurred, are mentioned. He is said to have had a tract of land assigned him in Gondwana, and to have settled at Gurra Mundela, where intermarrying with the daughters of Hill Chiefs he had seven sons, from whom again descended the seven tribes called collectively Chooars, but severally, *Lurka*, *Ourawan*, *Kataria*, *Bhumaj*, *Masoolatali*, *Gooeri*, and *Shikari*, from their progenitors who were so named. The first being also the son of a Kole woman gave the appellation *Lurka Kote* to his posterity. These several tribes were all Deharries, that is, neither of the Hindoo nor of the Mussulman persuasion. Their chiefs finally settled at De o-ghur, and the whole of this absurd story may perhaps arise out of the circumstance of the Goand Chief of that fortress having been taken by one of *Aurangzeb's* Generals and carried prisoner to Delhi, where he had his lands returned to him on embracing the Mahomedan faith. (Hamilton 2. 7.)

The descendants of the nameless apostate are then said to have spread themselves through the hills and jungle regions of Gondwana, and the *Lurka Koles* fixed themselves at Jessore, whence a party of sixty conveyed, as palankeen bearers, the six daughters of the Rajah upon their marriage with the sons and nephews of Arjun Singh, Rajah of Singbhum. They were invited to remain and the Rajah gave them sixty districts in the pergunnah of Jaggernathpore, on condition of personal service when required. They accepted the proposal, occupied the districts which they peopled with their own families, and from which they expelled the original possessors, retaining in each village a Cowkeeper, a Barber, a Potter, and a Blacksmith. As they multiplied and grew in power they became dangerous and troublesome inmates, and in a short time succeeded in appropriating to themselves the entire territory of Singbhum.

This narrative is of little importance. It may be founded on the traditions of the people, but the traditions of so barbarous a race cannot be of a very accurate nature, nor of remote origin. The Lurka Koles may have been intruders in the Singhbhoon district, and usurped the lands at no very distant period from a few Hindoo settlers. It is very probable also that they are themselves a branch of the great Goand family which forms the population of the *Vindhya* chain. The Koles indeed seem to be widely spread, as they are found in the hills immediately to the westward of Chunar, or about the Kimoor ghaut. (*Asiatic Researches* 7, 60.)

The Goands can scarcely be considered as Hindoos, as they eat every kind of flesh. They have some rude superstitions amongst them, borrowed perhaps from their neighbours, and worship *Banga* or *Banca Dewa*, to whom they offer fowls, goats, fruit, rice, grain, spirits, and in short whatever the country affords. They distill a sort of spirituous liquor called *Handia*, and are much addicted to intoxication. They are very expert in the chase, and kill game with bows and arrows; these also are their chief implements of war in addition to the hatchet and sword. When they meditate any act of aggression, the chiefs of the villages, after fasting for a day, take in the evening two fowls, which they designate as their own and the opposite party. These are put into a hole near the Idol, and left buried during the night. In the morning the fowls are taken from their sepulchre, and the fortune of the contest is foretold, according to the bird which has survived the night's inhumation. Should their own representative have perished, the hostile purpose is abandoned, or suspended. All disputes amongst themselves are decided by the chiefs of the village, who seldom award a severer punishment than the cost of feasting the acquitted, or victorious party. Their marriages do not take place before the 14th or 15th year, and seem to be attended with a singular ceremony. It is said that the Bride is brought home in the evening, when in an assembly of the people, the Bridegroom applies the frontal mark, made with vermilion, throws agarland of flowers round her neck, and then retires and conceals himself in the thickets. The relatives of the Bride arm themselves and go in quest of him, and if he is found during the night, the marriage is void;—if not discovered, he appears in the morning, takes the Bride by the hand, removes the veil from her face, and they dance together in the centre of a ring, formed by the assistants, who also dance round them. The ceremony is thus completed, and the rest of the day is devoted to festivity and mirth. The Lurka Koles burn their dead in front of their dwellings, bury the ashes, and burn a light on the grave for the space of one month. They then erected a stone upon the spot. Their little traffic consists chiefly of an exchange of pulse, mustard, sesamum, and ghee, for salt and coarse cloths from the neighbouring pergunnahs. The estimated population of the district of Singhbhoon, gives a total of 32,822 males, and 63,405 females.

Major General HARDWICKE presented, in the name of Captain W. S. WHISH, a brief account of the inscriptions (Persian and Sanscrit) on a marble slab, found at Sirsah in 1818, referring to the 12th century of the Christian era, accompanied by a full sized representation of them, in which the figures denoting years are Fac-similes.

Sirsah is situated about 62 miles N. W. of Hissar, and was formerly a principal town in the Bhattie provinces. In August 1818, when the force under Major-General ARNOLD encamped there, it was all in ruins. The fort is situated on a hill, and contains a few hovels with flat mud roofs—its outer wall is almost down. The slab in question was found amongst the rubbish of decayed buildings, and was the only piece of marble seen there. Its dimensions are 4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, and 4 inches thick, and specifies that the building commemorated was constructed in the reign of Mahomed the 2d, who according to our Indian history reigned from 1184 to 1205.

In one of the numbers of the *Indische Bibliothek* published at Bonn, by AUGUSTUS VON SCHLEGEL, and transmitted by him to the Society, there is an essay on the progress of Oriental Literature, written by the Editor, which, though not belonging immediately to the proceedings of the Society now under consideration, is intimately connected with its pursuits, and on that account deserving of remark in this place. The author has not been backward in depreciating the efforts of the English, nor in magnifying the zeal and learning of his countrymen in the philology of the East;—but we shall lay before our readers an able analysis of SCHLEGEL's dissertation, prepared and read by Mr. H. H. WILSON, the Secretary, at the last Meeting, which will fully shew its tendency and merits. It is as follows:—

The names of Augustus SCHLEGEL, the author and conductor of the '*Indische Bibliothek*' occupies deservedly, a distinguished place in the Literature of the present day. By his universal acquirements and comprehensive genius he has identified himself, with the intellectual interests of every age and clime, and by his powers, as a linguist and a critic has qualified himself to sit in judgement on the most eminent productions of every cultivated tongue,—in this capacity, he has hitherto chiefly been celebrated in Europe, and he is especially known to us as the most eloquent, and perhaps the most able commentator, that has

ever offered homage to the genius of Shakespear—he now appears as the zealous cultivator of Oriental studies—with what success remains to be ascertained, but in the mean time, it cannot be doubted, that his opinions will be widely diffused, and will exercise a powerful influence on the minds of his contemporaries; it may not therefore be uninteresting to English readers to be made acquainted with the sentiments he has expressed on the cultivation of Sanscrit Literature, by those who have been, or are still numbered amongst the Members of the literary community of India, and it will be no diminution of this interest, that the view which he has taken, is far from flattering.

The '*Indische Bibliothek*,' opens with an Essay, on the actual state of Indian Philology: this Essay was originally published in 1819, in the Annual Register of the Prussian University of the Rhine and seems to have excited much interest on the continent, having already been twice translated into French, and published in the Literary Journals of France—its length and diffuseness render its translation on the present occasion objectionable, and it will be sufficient for our purpose to translate those passages, only, which relate to the cultivation of Sanscrit Literature by English Labourers.

The peculiar situation of the German Nation, has hitherto prevented them from directing to the study of Indian letters, that diligence and talent which have placed them in every other branch of knowledge, upon a level, with their most distinguished neighbours: the English on the contrary have been enabled by the superior advantages of their position to obtain an almost exclusive access to the literary treasures of India, and political considerations have induced them to avail themselves of the opportunities thus placed within their reach: the impulse was first given by two men of pre-eminent talents, and in Warren Hastings and Sir Wm. Jones, the Statesman and Philosopher were fortunately associated to direct the energies of their Countrymen, to the means, best fitted to extend the reputation and power of Great Britain in the East.

In order to perpetuate the duration of an empire more extensive than that of the Mogul, to which they have succeeded, the English have turned their provident attention to the opinions and habits of their subjects, to the administration of such laws as are held sacred in the East, and to the direct and personal exercise of the authority which they have assumed to attain these objects; and to avoid being misled or deceived by interested or ignorant interpretation, it was indispensably necessary that they should qualify themselves to hear and answer, to communicate freely and independently with those subject to their power and entitled to their protection, and to promulgate their orders and laws in a form that should be understood by those to whom they were addressed: in a word, it was necessary that they should acquire the mastery of the Native languages. These are of a mixed character, composed in general of Arabic, Persian or other additions, in a greater or less degree, to a Sanscrit base, and therefore demand a various and laborious course of study for their acquirement: to facilitate their acquisition, the Press has been employed, and Colleges have been founded both in India and in Europe.

The study of Oriental Literature is therefore to the English, rather the means than the end, the instrument of their policy, rather than the amusement or occupation of their intellect. To the Germans such an inducement is unknown, but they can well content themselves with the excitements that Antiquity, Philology, and Philosophy, administer, and can find an attraction of infinite interest in the investigation of new and unvisited regions of research. Long and intimate resort have rendered them familiar with the least frequented haunts of learning, and they will need but little extraneous excitement to plunge boldly into the precious mines of knowledge which Sanscrit Literature holds out to our expectation, whether the light it throws upon the most ancient compositions of every tongue and people and upon the origin of the human race, be considered, or whether our curiosity be restricted to the rich creations of the Indian Mythology, the elegant imaginings of its poetry, or the deep and luminous speculations with which its Philosophy is stored.

The means of obtaining access to a collection of intellectual labours containing unquestionably more valuable materials than the lamented Library of Oxymandyas, and enshrining more important truths than the hieroglyphics of Egypt conceal, are now in some measure offered to the acceptance of every European Nation, by the publications of the few English Cultivators of this extensive field: what they have hitherto effected however has been far from proportionate to what they possessed the means of executing and leaves even in the elements of the enquiry much to be yet performed. The European community is in fact with regard to Hindu Literature, in the relation in which it stood to the works of Classical Antiquity, when they first became the objects of literary curiosity—the means are defective, the guides incompetent, the same difficulties obstruct the eager progress of the student, and they are only to be overcome by a like display of energy and perseverance.

The English have published four grammars of the Sanscrit Language. Those of Foster and Colebrooke are unfinished, and the latter may be suffered to remain so, as in consequence probably of the imper-

fections of Hindu typography at the period at which it was published, the rules occupy so much space, as to leave none for examples, and illustrations.—The grammar of Carey is more valuable in this respect, but is incommensurable from its extent, and defective in its partial adoption of the European and Native systems, following occasionally one and occasionally the other.—Wilkins has succeeded in converting the Algebra of Hindu, into the plainer Arithmetic of European Grammar, and his work is the best—at the same time his terminology or system of affixes is not always happily selected, and he omits many things of primary importance.—Upon the whole however the work is commodious and useful, and has the not insignificant advantage of being easily procurable in Europe. Besides these publications, three original works on Grammar have been printed. The *Sutras of Panini*, the *Siddhanta Samudhi* and the *Mugdha Bodha*. These books are however utterly useless to the European Student; the methods they follow are very singular and peculiar, and the style in which they are written is exceedingly difficult. No means have been employed to remedy these defects and to render them intelligible, as no translation nor even occasional explanation in some known language accompanies them, it will be long before they can become available, without the aid of Native instructors.

After Grammars the books required by a Student, are Dictionaries, and in this respect we are even worse off than in the former—the only work of the kind yet published is the *Anara Cosha*, a Vocabulary, with an Alphabetical Index, and marginal translation by Colebrooke. The necessity of consulting in this publication two or more places for the meanings of a word, renders it inconvenient in use, and its limited extent, its arbitrary arrangement, and omission of all the roots of the language, make it of but little intrinsic value: the work is also very scarce. The original text of the *Anara Cosha* and three other Sanscrit Vocabularies has also been printed in Calcutta, but as they are not illustrated by comment or explanation they are of no more practical value than the original Grammars already noticed. A Dictionary by Wilson has been announced, but the copies of it have not reached Europe, the first three hundred pages of it, I have however had an opportunity of inspecting, and am satisfied that this work will still leave much to be desired, the arrangement of the words not following the ramification of the derivatives from the roots is by no means satisfactory, and what should we think of a Greek or Latin Dictionary which omitted the greater part of the compound verbs.—The etymological part of this Dictionary, however, derived from original authorities, and constructed according to the native systems, is of very great value.

From this account of the elementary works yet published, it is evident that the great want of Sanscrit study in the west is yet to be supplied, and for this purpose, three books especially are urgently required. A selection of easy and pleasing passages with a literal translation, critical scholia and grammatical analyses; a concise, but comprehensive Grammar, and a more than merely alphabetical glossary—in printing the text, the words should be carefully separated, or at least discriminated by some such marks as those adopted in the Serampore edition of the *Hitopadesa*, and the language of the translation should invariably be Latin.

Of those translations which the English have published in their own language, very few of them have been illustrated by any critical comment or learned elucidation, either in the form of preliminary discussion or occasional annotation—the translations are also in general open to animadversion. The translation of the *Hitopadesa* by Wilkins abounds in the most extraordinary mistakes—the date of the work (1787) may perhaps form its apology.—As far as I have compared it with the original, I am not able to speak in more favorable terms of the same writer's version of the *Bhagavat Gita*. The translation of the *Ramayana* as far as published, is not free from faults, and is by no means close; the language has no pretensions to elegance or taste, and many important passages in the text are passed over without the explanation or comment that they require: the form of the work is also objectionable on account of its being so loosely printed.—It is likely to occupy ten thick quarto volumes when it might be easily compressed into at least half the number, of the octavo size. I have had no opportunity of comparing Sir William Jones's translations of the *Hitopadesa*, *Saccontala*, *Gita Govinda* and *Laus of Menu*, with the originals, but I entertain no doubt of their superior merit.—Sir William Jones was possessed of great philological acquirements, and was animated by a proper sense of the value of the ancient treasures of Hindoo lore—his high public situation too no doubt secured him the best assistance and the most able Brahmins that could be obtained—his translation of *Menu*, at least recommends itself by the merits of its style.—I have equally wanted an opportunity of comparing the translations of Colebrooke, from works on Law and Mathematics, with the Originals, but they are no doubt executed in a masterly manner, as is every thing from his hand. In the text of the *Megha Dutta*, Wilson has made a very acceptable present to the admirers of Hindoo Poetry, and his annotations exhibit taste, and reading, as well as convey information on points of Mythology, Geography and National manners.—The free translation in rhyme, will be however of no service to

Students of the Sanscrit language. The Native press has been actively employed during the last few years, and a variety of original works have been printed,—as they have been left solely to the Superintendence of an English Title Page, and as those Individuals were unacquainted with any method preferable to the order and appearance of their Manuscripts, they have not been able of course to introduce any practical improvement upon the autographs, to which they have been accustomed,—faithful adherence to the originals, has indeed prevailed to such an extent, that some of the books have been printed exactly of the form of the long narrow leaves of which the Manuscripts consist.

With regard to the Natural History and Geography of India, the manners of the people and their Modern History, the English have been zealously industrious: this is the bright side of the picture. It cannot be denied, however, that with respect to the Monuments of Art, the French displayed, during their temporary occupation of Egypt, more assiduity science and learning, than the English have exhibited during their long and undisturbed possession of Hindustan. No work of a public character, has ever been attempted, and the performances of private individuals in this line, are in general rather calculated to please the eye, than to disseminate information. Some ideas of ancient Hindu architecture may be gathered from the prints of Daniel; but of Indian sculpture, few specimens have been published, and those have been evidently designed without the least regard to characteristic expression. In sight even of Bombay, one of the chief seats of the English Empire, lies the Island of Salsette, and yet we know nothing of its Cavern Temple, but by vague verbal description: no one has ever taken the trouble to describe it on copper. In fact literary or scientific zeal appears to be undown to the English in India, and the spirit once called into animation by Sir William Jones seems to have now become extinct. We have no new works to expect—we understand, from the old Scholars, whose names are rendered illustrious by the 'Asiatic Researches,' and it does not appear that any younger talents have arisen to supply their place.—This vast field is therefore now abandoned to German diligence and learning, and every thing conspires to rouse them to its cultivation. Royal munificence has supplied them with the requisite materials of oriental typography, and although their application may for a while be limited, or imperfect, they will soon be brought into effective operation. A man of whom his paternal land may well be proud, Alexander von Humboldt, has long projected a journey through India to Tibet: by the encouragement and aid of the Royal Government, ample means will be placed at his disposal, and although the works of nature wear in his eyes the form the most attractive, yet his taste is too comprehensive, his knowledge too vast, for him to pass by without regard the sacred vestiges of antiquity,—to him then may we be indebted for an accession to our literary wealth and the rudiments at least of an Indian Museum amongst a German people. In the mean time much is to be achieved, with the implements in our reach, and the names of Bopp,* and Chezy† already afford incitement and example. Shall then the English be longer suffered to retain a monopoly of Sanscrit Literature—no—let them if they please keep their Cinnamon and Spices to themselves, but the Treasures of intellect are the common right of the whole civilized world.

Such are the sentiments of Augustus Schlegel, and such his estimate of the Literary efforts of our countrymen—some of his remarks may perhaps be just—many of them however may be called in question—some are undoubtedly grounded on error or misapprehension and few of them seem to have been dictated by a considerate judgement or liberal spirit.—We may indeed suspect that policy has prompted much of his opening Essay, and that Schlegel has purposely undervalued the past labours of the English in order the more effectually to stimulate his countrymen to emulative exertion.—It is to be wished that he may succeed, and that the patient perseverance and scholastic profundity for which the Germans have always been celebrated, may be directed to the discovery of those treasures which the Literature of India unquestionably contains.—There can be no feeling amongst our countrymen, hostile to the attempt—the prize is open to the competition of the whole world; but it is to be hoped that we have spirit enough amongst us not to resign it without a struggle. It will indeed be little to the credit of the national character, should the cultivation of Sanscrit Literature be advantageously transferred from these regions, where it is indigenous and where all the means of culture are at hand, to the uncongenial fields of Bonn and Paris, where it can only be forced into productiveness by the superior skill and energy of the cultivator.

* Mr. Bopp is a native of Bavaria, sent to England at the expense of the King of that country for the purpose of studying Sanscrit. With the assistance of Mr. Wilkins especially he has acquired a proficiency in the language, and has given very able proofs of his successful application in a "comparison of Sanscrit and Greek Conjugation," and a literal translation in the Latin language of the *Nalopakhyan*, an Episode in the *Mahabharat*.

† Mons. Chezy, the gentleman who was elected an Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society, at the meeting of the 19th October, 1821.

Friday, October 26, 1821.

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The Indian Lover's Song.

Hasten, love; the sun hath set!
And the moon, through twilight gleaming,
On the mosque's white minaret
Now in silver light is streaming.

All is hush'd in soft repose,
Silence rests on field and dwelling,
Save where the Bul-Bul to the rose,
Is a love-tale sweetly telling.

Stars are glittering in the sky,
"Blest abodes of light and gladness,"
Oh! my life! that thou and I
Might quit, for them, this world of sadness.

See the fire-fly in the tope,
Brightly through the darkness shining,
As the ray which heavenly hope
Flashes on the soul's repining.

Then haste, bright Treasure of my heart!
Flowers around and stars above thee,
Alone must view us meet and part
Alone must witness, how I love thee.

BERNARD WYCLIFFE.

Indian News.

Affair of Kotah.—Among the various Letters that have reached us from Rajpootana on this subject, we select the following from the Camp of the Force engaged, for publication:—

Camp at Bohit, October 5, 1821.—On the 10th of September, a Force consisting of 6 Squadrons of the 5th Light Cavalry, under Major Kennedy, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. Captain Martin, and 4 Guns under Captain Farrington, marched from Nasseerabad, at the requisition of Captain Tod, Political Agent for the Western Rajpoot States, the whole commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, towards Kotah, to bring the titular Prince of this Country to certain specific terms. On the 26th of September, Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell was joined by the Neemuch Force, consisting of 6 Squadrons of the 4th Light Cavalry, 1 Battalion 5th Regiment N. I. under Major Price, and a Troop of Native Horse Artillery, with 6 Guns, commanded by Captain Campbell, (Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow commanding the Neemuch Force having previously died on the 22d), together with a large body of Irregular Troops, both Horse and Foot, with about 28 or 30 Guns, belonging to the Raj Ranah Zalim Sing of Kotah.

After trying every amicable means to bring the Maharao Kishore Sing of Kotah, to reasonable terms, it was found impracticable; when, on the 30th ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell received full powers to march down and attack him at the village of Mangröl. The action commenced between 8 and 9 A. M. on the 1st of October, and ended in the complete overthrow of the Maharao's Army, whose Cavalry in particular behaved most gallantly. He had only 2 Guns, which he lost, with the whole of his Camp, Baggage, Bazaars, &c. near 1000 men killed and wounded, among whom are eleven Chiefs, his Brother Mahraje Prythee Sing, severely wounded and taken prisoner, since dead; we lost two Officers, Lieutenants Clarke and Reade of the 4th Cavalry; Major Ridge of that Corps severely wounded, about 30 Sepoys killed and wounded. The Raj Rajah, our Ally, had about 40 killed and wounded.

The following are the Orders issued by Colonel Maxwell on the day following; with the Thanks of the Representative of the British Government on the same occasion. I am sorry to add the Cholera Morbus has been severely raging among us, and carried off a great many.

Detachment Orders, issued by Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Maxwell commanding Camp, at Mangröl, October 2, 1821.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell was much pleased in the action of yesterday, with the good conduct of the whole of the Troops, composing the Detachment which he has the honour to command;

their patient endurance of fatigue, and their steady behaviour during the many trying occurrences of the day, merits his highest approbation.

The Lieut.-Colonel's best thanks are particularly due to Major Price, who commanded the Right Column of Attack with the desired success; to Major Ridge, with his distinguished Corps, the 4th Light Cavalry, who charged, with the greatest promptitude and alacrity, with two Squadrons of that Regiment, the principal body of the Enemy's Cavalry, under the Maha Rao in person; to Major Kennedy, and the 5th Light Cavalry, for their zeal and energy displayed throughout the day, and the ready alacrity with which they advanced to the support of their more fortunate fellow soldiers of the 4th—

The promptitude, ardour, and indefatigable exertions of Captain Campbell and his Troop of Native Horse Artillery, were so conspicuous throughout the whole operations, as to claim the Commanding Officer's warmest approbation and thanks; nor can he pass over the exertions of Captain Farrington, and the Artillery under his immediate command, attached to Major Price's Column, without the expression of his cordial acknowledgments. To Captain Martin, commanding the 2d Battalion of the 6th Native Infantry, who led on his Corps with the greatest coolness and regularity, and soon put to flight the Enemy's Infantry in the front—his best thanks are also due,

To Lieutenant McMillan of the 1st Battalion of the 6th Native Infantry, who was attached to the Advance of the Raj Rana Zalim Sing's Troops, for his zealous and active exertions in that important situation, the Commanding Officer's best thanks are due; as also to the Troops under his command, whose firm and collected conduct during the day was highly praiseworthy; the admirable manner in which their Artillery was served, did not escape Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's observation.

In conclusion, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell has had so many opportunities of noticing the admirable exertions of Captain Hall, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General—that he deems it superfluous to enlarge upon them at present. He can only add that during the day he received from him every assistance that the most active and indefatigable mind could possibly suggest.

The Commanding Officer's most sincere and grateful thanks are also due to Brigade Major Speirs, Captain Cabitt, Detachment Staff, and Lieutenant Burns of the Commissariat, for their very great exertions, and the zeal and promptitude with which they conveyed all his orders and instructions.

It is with sentiments of the sincerest sorrow and regret that the Commanding Officer records the death of these two gallant and enterprising young Officers, Lieutenants Reade and Clerk, of the 4th Cavalry, who fell in the Charge made by the two Squadrons of that Corps under Major Ridge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell has also deeply to regret the wound received in the same gallant Charge by Major Ridge; he trusts that the effects of this wound will not long deprive the Public of his valuable services.—*Camp at Mangröl, 3d October 1821.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell has much pleasure in publishing to the Detachment under his command, the following Letter from Captain Tod, Political Agent for the Western Rajpoot States

To Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell,

SIR,

Commanding the Force in Hurrootee.

The Political Agent of the Governor General offers his Congratulations and Thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell and the Force under his command, in the success of the affair of yesterday, which has completely fulfilled the intentions for which it was formed, in breaking up and routing the Array of the Titular Prince of Kotah, assembled for the purpose of hostility and opposing the existing provisions of the Treaty with the State of Kotah.

In offering these his sincere Congratulations to every branch of the Force employed, it is with deep regret Captain Tod has to

lament, in common with the Detachment, the loss of those brave and valuable Officers, Lieutenants Clerk and Reade, of the 4th Cavalry, in the Charge led by Major Ridge, in which this Officer was personally wounded. I have the honor, &c.

Camp Mangrol, }
Oct. 2, 1821.

(Signed) J. TOD,

Political Agent W. R. S.

Sir John Malcolm.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 20, 1821.

Major General Sir John Malcolm having obtained the permission of Government to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, His Excellency the Governor General in Council deems it due to the distinguished character and talents of that meritorious Officer, on the occasion of his approaching departure from India, and consequent resignation of the high and important Military and Political Station which he holds in Malwa, to express in the most public manner the sense which the Government entertains of his eminent merits and services, and the regret with which it regards the necessity that now compels him to retire from the scene where his talents have been displayed with so much credit to himself, and with such signal benefit to the public interests.

To enumerate the various occasions on which Sir John Malcolm has been employed by successive Administrations to fill the most important diplomatic situations, and for his conduct in which he has frequently received the highest approbation and applause of the Government in India, and the most flattering marks of the favor and satisfaction of the Authorities in England, would far exceed the limits to which this general expression of the consideration and esteem of Government must necessarily be confined.

Although His Excellency the Governor General in Council refrains therefore from the specific mention of the many recorded services which have placed Sir John Malcolm in the first rank of those Officers of the Honorable Company's Service who have essentially contributed to the renown of the British Arms and Councils in India, His Lordship in Council cannot omit this opportunity of declaring his unqualified approbation of the manner in which Sir John Malcolm has discharged the arduous and important functions of his high Political and Military Station in Malwa.

By a happy combination of qualities, which could not fail to win the esteem and confidence both of his own Countrymen and of the Native Inhabitants of all classes, by the unremitting personal exertions and devotion of his time and labor to the maintenance of the interests confided to his charge, and by an enviable talent for inspiring all who acted under his orders with his own energy and zeal, Sir John Malcolm has been enabled in the successful performance of the duty assigned him in Malwa to surmount difficulties of no ordinary stamp, and to lay the foundations of repose and prosperity in that extensive province, but recently reclaimed from a state of savage anarchy, and a prey to every species of rapine and devastation.

The Governor General in Council feels assured, that the important services thus rendered to his Country by Sir John Malcolm, at the close of an active and distinguished career, will be not less gratefully acknowledged by the Authorities at Home, than they are cordially applauded by those under whose immediate orders they have been performed.

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON, Sec. to the Govt.

Civil Appointments.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 12, 1821.

Mr. James Shaw, Assistant to the Magistrate of the Suburbs of Calcutta,

OCTOBER 19, 1821.

Mr. Nathaniel Smith, Register of the Zillah Court of Ramghur, and Joint Magistrate of Pergunnah Chota Nagpore.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 13, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Stiven, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to perform the Medical duties, and to be a Subordinate Supe-

intendent of Vaccine Inoculation at the Civil Station of Cuttack, vice McLean, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Francis, attached to the Civil Station of Calpee, is permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service, and is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Franklin, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Assistant Quarter Master General, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for a period of Ten Months.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 20, 1821.

With reference to General Orders of the 21st August last, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, in conformity with instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, Invalid Soldiers of His Majesty's Regiments, who from wounds or disorders contracted in the Service, entailing on them a helpless infirmity; or from any uncommon length of Service, in the course of which they may have conducted themselves with sobriety and attention to their duty, may appear to have established a fair claim to the indulgence, will be permitted to reside and draw their Stipend in India, as out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, on a representation of their case being submitted by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment:—

Regiment of Artillery.—2d Lieutenant George Simson Lawrenson to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 27th September 1821, vice Cameron, deceased.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Cornets Sebastian Nash, and Charles John Cornish, to be Lieutenants, from the 1st October 1821, vice Reade and Clerk, killed in action.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain William Middleton to be Major from the 5th October 1821, in succession to Manners, deceased.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Hall to be Captain of a Company, ditto.

Ensign John Kennedy McCausland to be Lieutenant, ditto.

Assistant Surgeon James Evans to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Tirhoot, vice Morison, deceased.

The undermentioned Officers having produced Certificates of their Appointment as Cadets of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons, on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly; the Cadets are promoted to the rank of Cornet, 2d Lieutenant and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter.

Cavalry.—Messrs. Charles Newbery, and Edward Horsely, date of arrival in Fort William 14th October 1821.

Artillery.—Mr. Philip Bowles Burlton, date of arrival in Fort William 14th October 1821.

Infantry.—Messrs. James Macdonald, Alexander Macdonald, and George Wood, date of arrival in Fort William 14th October 1821. Mr. William Innes, 15th ditto.

Medical Department.—Mr. Francis Gold, date of arrival in Fort William 14th October 1821. Mr. Robert Bramsley Francis, 10th ditto.

Captain William Hiatt, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his Rank; date of arrival in Fort William 17th October 1821.

The following Officers having respectively furnished, in lieu of the prescribed Pay Certificates, Engagements from their Agents, Messrs. Alexander and Co. to be answerable for any demands that may exist against them in the Pay Department, are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their private affairs, and to embark for that purpose at Bombay:—Lieutenant Colonel R. Houston, C. B. of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, and late Commanding the Malwa Field Force.—Captain T. D. Steuart of the first Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant T. R. Thellusson of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the benefit of his health.

The leave of absence obtained by Assistant Surgeon George Govan, M. D. in General Orders of the 20th January last, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of his health, which leave was subsequently restricted to the latter Settlement, by General Orders of the 27th of that month, is now commuted to Furlough to Europe on the same account, commencing from the 17th of February, the date on which the Pilot quitted the Vessel on which Mr. Govan embarked.

The following Officers have respectively furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to proceed to the undermentioned places, for the periods specified opposite to their respective names, for the benefit of their health.

Friday, October 26, 1821.

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Captain A. Trotter, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Cape of Good Hope, for Twelve Months.

Lieutenant L. Vansandau, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry to the Mauritius, for Six Months.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Fagan, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the Malwa Field Force, vice Lieutenant Colonel Houstoun, C. B. who proceeds to Europe on Furlough on account of his private affairs. This appointment to have effect from the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Houstoun's embarkation at Bombay.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to create the appointment of a Fifth Deputy Judge Advocate General on this Establishment, for the duties of the large Division of the Bengal Army, composing the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, and other Troops stationed to the Southward of the Nerbudda, and to nominate Lieutenant J. S. H. Weston, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to that situation.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Melville, Assay Master to the Furrukabad Mint, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

The following Officers having severally furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted, the former to proceed to Sea, and the latter to New South Wales, on account of their health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for the periods specified opposite to their respective names.—Lieutenant W. Buchanan, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, for Nine Months.—Lieutenant R. W. Forster, Interpreter and Quarter Master 2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry, for Twelve Months.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Colonel, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief. Head-Quarters, Calcutta; Oct. 16, 1821.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Todd, whose removal from the Civil to the Military branch of the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 22d ultimo, is appointed to the temporary Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to proceed and join the Corps in Cuttack without delay.

Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Fagan is posted to the 1st Battalion of 6th Native Infantry.

Major G. V. Baines, of the 18th Native Infantry, is posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Cornet G. A. Barbor, whose admission to the Service and Promotion to Cornet are notified in Government General Orders of the 13th instant, is appointed to duty with the 1st Light Cavalry at Sultanpore, Benares. Instructions for his proceeding to join will be issued hereafter.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Buchanan, attached to the General Hospital, is directed to relieve Assistant Surgeon C. Mackinnon on duty with His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon C. Mackinnon will proceed in Medical charge of the Detachment of Artillery, commanded by Captain Lyons, under orders of march for the Upper Provinces, as far as Benares, whence he is to continue his route to Cawnpore, and place himself under the Superintending Surgeon on that Station.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; Oct. 17, 1821.

The appointment by Major Faithfull, Commanding the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, of Lieutenant Templer to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the Battalion during its separation from the Head-Quarters, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Charles Boyd, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the left Wing of that Corps during its separation from the Head-Quarters.

The appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, C. B. Commanding the 2d Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, in Battalion Orders of the 1st instant, of Lieutenant G. Bryant to act as Adjutant to the detached Wing of that Battalion during its separation from the Head-Quarters, is confirmed.

With reference to Government General Orders of the 20th ultimo, the undermentioned Officers are appointed to command the three Companies of Hill Billars therein ordered to be raised for temporary Service, and directed to place themselves under the orders of the Quarter Master General of the Army:

Lieutenant H. Templer, 2d Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant J. O'D. Magrath, 1st Battalion 20th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant J. R. Aire, 1st Battalion 30th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenants Templer and Aire will repair to the Presidency without delay, reporting their departure from their present Stations and progress to the Quarter Master General.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 3d ultimo to Major Garnham, 2d Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, is to commence from the 10th instant, instead of the date therein assigned:

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

2d Battalion 6th Regiment.—Brevet Captain and Interpreter and Quarter Master Conway from 10th October to 10th March 1821, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment.—Brevet Captain F. M. Chambers, from 15th November, to 15th February 1822, in extension, on private affairs, to rejoin his Corps.

Scindia's Escort.—Captain O. Stubbs, from 2d October, to 2d December, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment.—Ensign G. Cary, from 9th October, to 9th January 1822, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 18, 1821.

The following Relief of Superintending Surgeons is directed to take place.

Superintending Surgeon Gibb, to Malwah; ditto Hamilton, to Saugur; ditto Ogilvy, to Dinapore; ditto Keys, to Kurnaul; ditto Dickson, to Chunar; ditto Lowe, to Nagpore; ditto Law, to Meerut; Officiating Deputy Superintending Surgeon Hunter, to Rajpootanah.

Superintending Surgeons will proceed to the destinations above assigned to them as soon as the Roads may be practicable, and will make the Periodical Inspections of the Hospitals within their Superintendency from the nearest Post or Station after reaching their Divisions.

The Records of the several Divisions are to be deposited with the Senior Medical Officer at the Head-Quarters of each Division until the arrival there of the Superintending Surgeon after his tour of Inspection.

The usual Reports of Progress to be made to Head-Quarters, for the Commander in Chief's information.

With reference to the Malwah and Neemuch Divisions being under the same general control, and to the distance between these two Stations being more convenient than between the latter place and Nusseerabad, the Superintendency of the Neemuch Division is withdrawn from Rajpootanah, and is in future to be under the Superintending Surgeon at Malwah.

The appointment in Battalion Orders of the 2d instant, by Lieutenant Colonel Rose, commanding the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, of Brevet-Captain Horaby to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to that Battalion during the absence on leave of Brevet-Captain and Interpreter and Quarter-Master Watkins, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

2d Battalion 23rd Regiment.—Captain Stirling, from 15th October, to 15th February 1822, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

2d Battalion 29th Regiment.—Brevet Captain Martin, from 10th ditto, to 10th January 1822, on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, October 19, 1821.

Ensigns Charles Griffin, and Matthew Smith, attached to the Honorable Company's European Regiment by General Orders of the 8th instant, are appointed to do duty, the former with the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment at Keitah in Bundelkund, and the latter with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign Wm. Beveridge is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

The appointment in Division Orders of the 4th instant, by Major General Sir Wm. Toome, K. C. B. of Captain J. McKenzie, Sub-Assistant Superintendent to the Stud, to officiate as Fort Adjutant at Buxar until the arrival of Captain H. E. G. Cooper, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

Commissariat Department.—Sub-Assistant Commissary General Captain Gage, from 1st December, to 1st April 1822, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

2d Battalion 11th Regiment.—Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Oliver, from 8th October, to 29th November, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 26th Regiment.—Captain Day, from 1st November, to 15th January 1822, in extension, to await the arrival of his Corps in Cuttack.

Medical Staff.—Assistant Surgeon Garden, Medical Store Keeper, Saugur, from 15th ditto, to ditto, to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

1st Rohillah Cavalry.—Captain H. T. Roberts, from 15th October, to 15th December, in extension, preparatory to an application for Furlough.

1st Battalion 2d Regiment.—Lieutenant Glasgow, from 15th November, to 15th ditto, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

European Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Duff, from 5th November, to 5th February 1822, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 20, 1821.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 20th August last to Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Thomas, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is extended to a period of Six Months, and to commence from the 15th October 1821, instead of the period and date previously assigned.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 13th July last to Lieutenant Pine, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is to commence from the 6th Instant, instead of the date therein assigned.

Major Ridge's appointment, on the 1st Instant, of Lieutenant Mactier to act as Adjutant to the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, is confirmed.

Brevet Captain A. Lomas, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to command one of the three Companies of Hill Bildars, ordered to be raised for temporary Service, instead of Lieutenant J. O'D. Macgrath of the 20th Regiment, whose appointment, notified in General Orders of the 17th instant, is cancelled. Captain Lomas will accordingly place himself under the orders of the Quarter Master General of the Army without delay.

Lieutenant J. Waldron is removed from the 1st to the 2d, and Lieutenant Macqueen from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

The appointment of Lieutenant Prideaux, 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, notified in General Orders of the 5th instant, is to attach that Officer as Acting Adjutant to the Left Wing of that Battalion instead of the Right, as before directed.

The Cornets and Ensigns, whose admission to the Service and Promotion are notified in Government General Orders of the 20th instant, are, with the exceptions hereafter specified, appointed to do duty, the former with the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry at Sultanpore, (Benares,) and the latter with the Honorable Company's European Regiment at Ghazepore, and directed, together with those Officers already appointed to the above named Corps by General Orders of the 8th and 16th instant, to hold themselves in readiness to repair to their destination so soon as Boats for their accommodation can be provided.

Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Hepworth, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to proceed in charge of the above Officers as far as Ghazepore, and, in communication with the Superintending Officer of Cadets, to take the necessary steps for expediting their departure from the Presidency, reporting the date thereof, and transmitting Weekly reports of progress, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon George Hunter, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, will accompany and afford Medical aid to the above Officers as far as Ghazepore, whence he will proceed to Cawnpore, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station.

Ensign Wm. Innes is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment at Jaunpore, and directed to proceed under charge of Captain Hepworth.

Ensigns J. and A. Macdonald are appointed to do duty, the former with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, and the latter with the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment at Barrackpore.

Assistant Surgeons F. Gold and R. B. Francis are directed to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital until further orders.

Lieutenant G. E. Britten is removed from the 1st to the 2d, and Lieutenant T. R. Fell from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment.—Lieutenant A. Wright, from 20th October, to 20th February 1822, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment.—Lieutenant Tweedale, from 15th September, to 1st November, on Medical Certificate, to visit Meerut.

W. G. PATRICKSON, Offg. Dep. Adj. Genl. of the Army

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 18, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of March last, for the periods specified against their respective names, viz.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant Harrison, from 25th March, to the 24th April, 1821.

Ditto.—Ensign Honorable N. Massey, from 25th April, to the 24th July, 1821.

24th Ditto.—Ensign Bennet, from 15th March, to the 24th June, 1821.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 19, 1821.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major General Thomas Reynell to the Staff of the Army serving in the East Indies, vice Major General Sir William Keir.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 20, 1821.

Lieutenant Hector and Ensign Macdonald, both of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, have an extension of leave of absence to enable them to rejoin their Corps, the former for one month from the 24th instant, and the latter from the 1st to the 24th proximo.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 20, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

Royal Scots.—Lieutenant Suter, to 24th December 1821, to enable him to join his Corps on the Madras Establishment.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant Wright, from date of embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

59th Ditto.—Lieutenant Doran, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.

67th Ditto.—Lieutenant Evans, from 1st December 1821, for three months, in extension, in extension, on sick Certificate.

87th Ditto.—Quarter Master Paul, from 15th proximo, for six months, to proceed to Ceylon on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 22, 1821.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

8th Light Dragoons.—Rawdon Lawrie, Gent. to be Cornet without purchase, vice Macmurdo promoted, 17th July, 1821.

13th Light Dragoons.—Assistant Surgeon Robert Shean, from the 34th Foot to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Macgregor deceased, 17th September, 1821.

Royal Scots.—Henry Geneve, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. C. Cowell, promoted, 29th August, 1821.

17th Foot.—Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon John Campbell, M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice J. O'Beirne, deceased, 24th September, 1821.

30th Foot.—Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Campbell, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice J. Evans, deceased, 17th July, 1821.

34th Foot.—Ensign John Montgomerie to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice John Hay, deceased, 27th September, 1821.

Charles Clark, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice John Montgomerie promoted, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Nautical Notices.

The Ship ERNEST, just arrived from the Isle of France, was formerly the LADY BANKS, which left Calcutta about the beginning of the year, homeward bound, and was condemned at the Isle of France, where she was repaired and sold again for 28,000 dollars. She brings the following intelligence.

The ALFRED, LIVERPOOL and ANN, from this Port with Rice, had reached Port Louis, and the BROUGHAM had arrived at Bourbon. They were in daily expectation of the ACTEON, TITUS, CATHERINE, RANGER and RESOURCE, with further supplies.

In consequence of the arrival of the homeward bound Bombay Ships at Port Louis, some only half and others one quarter loaded, Sugar had been shipped in them for England at as low as £3 per Ton of 20 cwt.

The Brig AMBOYNA, Wilson, bound from Calcutta to New Holland and South America, had put into Port Louis in distress, and it was expected that her cargo would be sold there. The homeward bound Ship ALFRED had reached Port Louis.

From a Price Current of the 8th of September, we gather that Rice was then from 4 to 4½ dollars per bag, dollars at 46 per cent. premium, and Bills on India at 31 per cent. premium. Freight to England is quoted at £4 10.

In a private letter from Port Louis we meet with the following paragraph:—

"I understand that in the month of July, there were 25 sail of Americans at China and 40 at Batavia, half of which would not be able to obtain cargoes—some of them will no doubt visit your city."

A very productive crop of Sugar was expected throughout the Isle of France during the present season.—John Bull.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

OCTOBER 24, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ERNAAD.

Kedgerie.—LADY FLORA, MAITLAND, and ELIZABETH, outward-bound, remain,—THETIS, proceeded down.

New Anchorage.—Honorable Company's Ships MARQUIS OF WELINGTON, and THOMAS GRENVILLE,—CORNWALLIS,—SAO DOMINGOS ENNAS, (P.)